AN ACT to amend

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or residing therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, maps, charts, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, and vending such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work hath been originally composed and made by more than one person, be still living, and a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, or being dead, shall have left a widow, or child, or children, either or all then living, the same exclusive right shall be continued to such author, designer, or engraver, or, if dead, then to such widow and child, or children, for the further term of fourteen years: *Provided*, That the title of the work so secured shall be a second time recorded, and all such other regulations as are herein required in regard to original copy-rights, be complied with in respect to such renewed copy rights, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of renewal of copy-right under this act, such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of such book, or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in the clerk's office of the district court of the district wherein the author or proprietor shall reside, and the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same thereof forthwith, in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following (giving a copy of the title, under the seal of the court, to the said author or proprietor, whenever he shall require the same:) "District of to wit: Be it remembered, that on the day of Anno domini, A. B. of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be,) the title of which is in the words following, to wit: (here insert the title;) the right whereof he claims as author (or proprietor as the case may be;) in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights." C. D. Clerk of the district." For which record, the clerk shall be entitled to receive, from the person claiming such right as aforesaid, fifty cents; and the like sum for every copy, under seal, actually given to such persons or his assigns. And the author or proprietor of any such book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall, within three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of the same to the clerk of said district. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each

[illegible] the rights of [illegible] heretofore secured by [illegible] like manner [illegible] and proprietors of copy[illegible] recovered with costs of suit, in any [illegible] action of debt, in any court of record [illegible] cognizance thereof.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained, in any case arising under this act, either for any penalty under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have arisen.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the "Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," passed May thirty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the act supplementary thereto, passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: saving, always, such rights as may have been obtained in conformity to their provisions.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all and several the provisions of this act, intended for the protection and security of copy-rights, and providing remedies, penalties, and forfeitures, in case of violation thereof, shall be held and construed to extend to the benefit of the legal proprietor or proprietors of each and every copy-right heretofore obtained, according to law, during the term thereof, in the same manner as if such copy-right had been entered and secured according to the directions of this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a copy-right has been heretofore obtained by an author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, of any book, map, chart, print, cut, or engraving, or by a proprietor of the same: if such author or authors, or either of them, such inventor, designer, or engraver, be living at the passage of this act, then such author or authors, or the survivor of them, such inventor, engraver, or designer, shall continue to have the same exclusive right to his book, chart, map, print, cut, or engraving, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act, for the security thereof, for such additional period of time as will, together with the time which shall have elapsed from the first entry of such copy-right, make up the term of twenty eight years, with the same right to his widow, child, or children, to renew the copy-right, at the expiration thereof, as is above provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act. And if such author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, shall not be living at the passage of this act, then, his or their heirs, executors and administrators, shall be entitled to the like exclusive enjoyment of said copy-right, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for the period of twenty eight years from the first entry of said copy-right, with the like privilege of renewal to the widow, child, or children, of an thor or authors, designer, inventor, or engraver, as is provided in relation to copy rights originally secured under this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any copy-right heretofore secured, the term of which has already expired.

Approved, February 3, 1831.

Delicacy.—A young lady, who is known to be rather fastidious in her expressions, being lately at a dinner party, a gentleman who was carving a couple of ducks requested to be informed what part she preferred. His gravity was completely overset when she replied. "I'll trouble you Sir for a little of the *bosom*."

[illegible] late years to scoff at Irish eloquence; but let the scoffers produce [illegible] long themselves the equal of a thousand passages, that still live in the records of the fallen parliament of Ireland.—The meager and affected style which has at length so universally pervaded the departments of public speaking—parliament, bar, and pulpit—shrinks with natural jealousy from the magnificence and native power of this great faculty of appeal to the understandings of all men alike; whose excellence was, that, at once enriched and invigorated by the noblest imagination, it awoke the reason not less than the feelings; and even in this most fantastic decoration, lost nothing of its original strength. It was ornamented; but its force was no more sacrificed to its ornament, than the solid steel of the Greek helmet to its plumage and sculptures. Grattan and Curran in Ireland, Sheridan and Burke in this country, were among the most logical of speakers; their finest illustrations were only more powerful arguments. The gold and jewels of that sceptre which they waved over the legistature with such undisputed supremacy, only increased the weight and substantial value of the emblem.****** *Croly.*

The name of Charles.—France has no cause to congratulate herself on the majority of her Kings who have borne the name of Charles. Charles the *Bald* was a Capuchin king, and a visionary. Charles the *Fat* was possessed of a devil, and died a fool. Charles the *Simple* was worthy of his name. Charles the *Handsome* was the enemy of commerce, and travelled no where without a carriage full of relics. Charles the *Wise*, in one day, during the time of the Jacquerie, killed twenty thousand of his subjects. Charles IX, the King of Barthelemy, as Mezeray tells us himself, shot his subjects with his fowling piece. Charles X., at Holy-rood crowns the series.

I do firmly believe women are a compound of aristocracy and rebellion.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.

A runaway negro is advertised in Georgia, 'the *smile* of whose eyes is *red!*'

[illegible] Mechanics.—There [illegible] thing which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support afforded to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of [illegible] town or country, and that population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying. Hence any place has risen to much importance, even when possessed of the utmost commercial advantages, without a due regard to the encouragement of the mechanical arts. For though the exportation of merchandize may form the leading features of such a place, the various arts of mechanism are invariably called in requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe and easy. To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and respectable portion of society in all countries, but in our towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to a class of citizens so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits.
Regulator.

True Nobility.—In 1829 two young commission merchants of Boston failed, and surrendered up their whole property to their creditors, which fell short of their debts more than twenty thousand dollars. They received from their creditors a full and entire discharge from all their debts and responsibilities, and soon after dissolved their business connexion and began the world anew. Sometime last year one of them presented to each of the creditors of the firm a check for twenty five per cent of the deficiency which had been relinquished. This week the other presented in like manner to each creditor a check for a like amount.

We mention this circumstance with pride for it is honorable to the character of human nature. We wish that we were at liberty to mention the names of these gentlemen; but we know that they would shrink from such a blazon; they know that they have been *honest*, and "would blush to find it fame."

March of Intellect.—A Mr. Lewis George Wells, a gentleman of color, has commenced a course of lectures at Baltimore on *Phrenology*. In his *carte de invitation* he includes 'ladies and gentlemen of color, and *others*.'—By the 'others,' we presume he means the whites. This distinction is something like the colloquy of a fellow citizen of the West, who addressed the Duke of Saxe Weimar thus: Are you the *man* that arrived here last night, because I am the *gentleman* what drove you, and have called for the fare,' *Courier & Enquirer.*

An account has been published of a machine, lately invented for splitting wood. It rests on a *cushion*, makes little noise when used, and is calculated for service in a *parlor* without danger of disturbing a family. It may be intended for the exercise of ladies, to remedy the dyspepsia.

[As the friends of the "American System" pride themselves upon their *figures* as thoughtsh Niles terms some of his *Tariff fanical* nonsense, we copy the following clear and lucid *expose* of the effects of the Tariff, upon the Southern planter, from the Newbern Sentinel. We hail the Editor of the Sentinel as a valuable co-laborer in the cause of free trade.] [*Ed. Car.*

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

That the Farmers of North Carolina may see more plainly the burdens under which they labor, we invite their attention to the annexed statement.

A Farmer brings a bale of Cotton to market, and applies the proceeds to the purchase of necessaries for his family. The cotton weighs, say 300 lbs. which he sells at $7 50 for 100 lbs. making $22 50. The first tax he pays is to our wretched navigation—for his cotton brings one dollar per hundred less than he would have received for it, had our navigation been good. Then, his loss on a bale of cotton, or the tax he pays to the Swash, is three dollars, as he receives only $22 50 for what he would otherwise obtain $25 50. This is an indisputable fact. Well, he now buys, say,

100 lbs Sugar,	$3 00	$3 00
100 do. Iron	6 00	6 00
1 Blanket,	3 00	3 00
2 lbs. Powder,	0 40	0 80
10 yds. Calico,	25	2 50
10 do. Cottons,	010	1 00
		$21 30
Cash, balance,		1 20
		$22 50

These, then, are about the quantity and the retail prices of the articles he would receive in exchange for his cotton. We will now proceed to show at how much lower prices he could purchase the same articles, were we permitted to send our cotton to Europe and receive thence in exchange their cheap goods, unburdened with heavy taxation. Sugar Stands first on the list. This article may be bought in Cuba at one and a half to two cents per lb. and could be delivered on the wharf in Newbern, (free of duty,) at four cents per lb. all charges of freight, insurance, commissions, &c. paid. Thus, then, our farmer could procure it 100 per cent. cheaper than he now pays, except for the tax of three cents per lb. which he contributes to the wealthy sugar planter of Louisiana. We will, to be certain, estimate the loss on the purchase of 100 lbs. sugar, at three dollars, which is not too much.

Iron comes next. The duty on English bar iron is $37 per ton; on sheet and hoop iron $78 46 per ton. The price of English bar in New York, is $72 50, and of sheet and hoop iron, $135 to 140. In London, in the latter part of 1830, English bar is quoted at $32 50, and sheet and hoop iron at an average of 52. Here, then, are articles of the first necessity subjected to the enormous duty of $2 50 per cwt. The freight and charges on iron do not exceed $10 per ton, which sum, added to the London price, would give us the article at $41 50 for English bar, instead of $72 50, and at $52 for sheet and hoop, instead of $135 to 140. Then, on his 100 lbs. iron, our farmer pays a tax to a few hundred owners of mines in Pennsylvania of $2 50.

The Blanket is next in order. On this the duty is 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost. The tax on that, will be about 70 cents.

On Powder, the duty is 8 cents per lb. Where it admitted duty free, it would at least be five cents cheaper than it now is. On this, therefore the farmer pays a tax of five cents per lb.

Calicoes and Cottons. The duty on these two articles, with that on cambricks, ginghams, checks, muslins, &c. &c. is from 87 to 175 cents on every dollar of the cost, say only 100 per cent. and on these the farmer pays on the $3 50 worth which he purchases, just double the price he would pay, but for the Tariff.

Now let us examine his loss. Say on account of the Swash,

He receives for his Cotton, less	$3 00
On Sugar his tax is	3 00
On Iron,	2 50
On one Blanket,	0 70
On his Calico and Cotton,	1 75
	$1095

The farmer, then who toils in his field and makes one bale of Cotton, pays to the General Government in taxes, which operate very largely as a bounty to the manufacturers, $8, and to the Swash $3. The articles stated, are quoted to illustrate the duties he pays which are equally heavy on almost every thing he consumes.

Now if a sordid majority of Congress takes out of the pockets of our agriculturists, 35 per cent. on all the cotton they grow, for the purpose of giving 20 per cent. of it to a few manufacturers, ought we not to complain? But we must encourage American Industry! We would like to know what kind of industry that is in which our hardy yeomanry are engaged? Is it European industry? Is it not as much American industry as if they were shut up in a brick house Spinning Cotton? And these good Tariffites, who cry so loudly for encouragement to American industry, are not willing that we should receive the cheap goods which England can furnish us in return for the 30 to 40 millions of our produce per annum, which she buys from us. It is our desire to convince the agricultural community of the extent of their wrongs; for they are the bone and sinew of our country, and, when made fully sensible of the injustice done them, will seek the remedy in a manner consistent with their rights as American citizens. If the Manufacturing States can remain satisfied with such incidental protection as a Tariff for revenue will afford them, it will be well; but they mistake most egregiously, the spirit of the South, if they suppose it will tamely bear, *one moment after the National debt is paid*, a Tariff avowedly to protect their interests to the injury of our own. Twenty-four Millions of Dollars in Taxes, will not always be rung from the Industry of the People, to swell the arrogance and wealth of any one set of men.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Last week we were surprised to hear, just before the publication of our paper, that efforts were making to get up and obtain signatures to petitions to have a branch of the United States' Bank established at Knoxville.

We have a few objections to this measure. In the first place, our country is essentially agricultural; a bank is uncongenial to it and is only beneficial to merchants. A farmer cannot borrow money and pay six per cent on it and from the ordinary profits of his plantation make enough to discharge his debt and interest. The consequences will be, whenever the Bank demands payment, the borrower's negroes or stock or farm must be sacrificed to raise the money. The charter of the bank will expire in about five years. Some delay will occur before the branch can be located here, and some time will be occupied in loaning out their money. If, then, the charter is not to be renewed, the business of the Bank must be wound up; its customers must immediately satisfy its demands or their negroes and lands must fall into the hands of this mammoth. A great amount of property will be sold at an immense sacrifice; the people will be distressed; the cry for money will be tremendous, it cannot be had and hundreds of farmers will be turned out of house and home and effectually ruined.

But it will be said, perhaps, that it will relieve our country from the present scarcity of currency. This is a weak and foolish pretence. Let us examine it; suppose the country is full of money, how is any man to be benefited by it, unless he has some valuable product to give in exchange for it. Floods of money will do a man no good who has nothing to give for it. Industry, then, well directed, is the only resource that will honestly and beneficially fill a man's pockets. He must have something to sell before he can induce any one to buy; and that country will always be rich and have the most circulating medium, whose inhabitants are judiciously industrious and whose products are most abundant: and to attempt to found the prosperity of a community on any other basis is grossfully quackery. If, then, a branch bank was established here, it might perhaps, benefit a few merchants, but it would ruin the farmers; and those who would not borrow from it, and had nothing to sell, could derive no advantage from it, unless they could steal its funds without the possibility of detection.

But what does the Bank give to the country? Is it really a monstrous favor to borrow money for ninety days and pay six per cent on it? If so, there are many individuals among us who will let out their cash when its repayment can be properly secured on far more accommodating terms? Why then, should we beg that a monied nobility should be established among us to lend us their funds, eat up the vitals of the country and devour its property.

But if the directors look to profit alone, and not to political power and consequence, Knoxville is a most improper place for the location of a branch. The experiment has been tried and was comparatively unproductive. The old State Bank was established here long ago; it did the whole business for a considerable time of all East Tennessee; its branches were extended into the Western part of the State, and yet, after a full experiment, the stockholders deemed it prudent to wind up the concern. If, then, the directors of a state institution, came to such a conclusion, after a fair trial, is it not certain that a branch of the United States' Bank must do a losing or at least a piddling business here, unless they determine to engross as much land as they can, to ruin the farmers, and thus speculate upon the community.

This bank is at present exerting its utmost influence to prevent the re-election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, to thwart his measures, pervert his purposes, stigmatize his name and bring into power the apostate republican, Henry Clay. If the latter should cajole the people to support him, the principles of republicanism will be overturned, the Bank charter will be renewed, a perpetual privileged nobility will be established among us, federal doctrines will obtain a currency and strength that will be as despotic as the monarchy of England.

Our objections, then, to the establishment of a branch of this institution among us, are, that it is unsuitable to our country, and will ruin our farmers; that it will not make money more abundant than it is; that it will be unprofitable to the stockholders; that it will interfere with our elections, and have a tendency to corrupt the morals of the community; that its influence will operate against the present administration; against republicanism and republican doctrines; that it will aid the progress and growth of federalism, raise up among us a monied aristocracy, and finally turn our government as to every practical purpose, into a monarchy, unlimited in its authority, uncontrolable in its powers, intolerable in its oppressions, and supported in all its assumptions, usurpations, and tyrannies by an iron-hearted band of privileged monopolists, and supercilious aristocrats.

Knoxville Register.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

It is our painful and melancholy duty again to announce to the public, another appaling instance of loss by fire, which will be deeply felt and lamented by every individual in our State. It is nothing less than the total destruction of the Capitol of the state, located in this city! Of that noble edifice, with its splendid decorations, nothing now remains but the blackened walls and smouldering ruins! The State Library is also entirely consumed, and the Statue of WASHINGTON, that proud monument of national gratitude, which was our pride and glory, is so mutilated and defaced, that none can behold it but with mournful feelings, and the conviction involuntarily forces itself upon their minds, that the loss is one which cannot be repaired. The most active exertions were made to rescue this *chef d'ouvre* of CANOVA, from the ravages of the devouring element, nor were they desisted from until the danger became eminent.

The alarm was given about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and it was presently evident that all attempts to extinguish the fire, would prove perfectly fruitless. The efforts of the by-standers were then directed towards the protection of the Public Offices on the square, and the adjacent private buildings, and the preservation of the official archives. We are happy to add, that none of the former were injured, and that the latter, including the Legislative records, were *all* saved. The beautiful grove of Oaks, of which the Capitol was the centre ornament, did more towards staying the progress of the flames than any human effort, and inculcates most forcibly the propriety of cultivating shade trees in Cities, on the score of security from fire alone, to say nothing of other considerations. Seldom has the eye witnessed so awful a spectacle as this vast building in one concentrated blaze, streaming from every window and a vast column from the roof, forming altogether a scene not adequately to be described

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but we believe the general impression is that it was the result of most culpable carelessness on the part of a man who had been employed to assist in soldering the new Zinc roof, as he was seen that morning carrying up a coal of fire between two shingles considerably ignited, a spark from which, in all probability, fell among some combustible matter between the roof and ceiling, which took fire while the hands were at breakfast.

Considering the rapidity with which the fire progressed, it is an alleviating circumstance that the public papers were all secured. Besides the papers of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature, and those of the Comptroller and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the fine copy of Stewart's Painting of the Father of our Country, and some articles of furniture of the Legislative Chambers, were preseved from the flames.

It will be seen from the accompanying Resolutions, that the Congregation and pew-holders of the Presbyterian Church with laudable public spirit, have tendered to the Governor the use of their Buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Legislature.

Raleigh, 21st June, 1831.

At a meeting of the Congregation and Pew holders of the Presbyterian Church in this City, the Rev. William McPheeters was called to the Chair, and H. M. Miller, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting taking into consideration the very distressing calamity with which the City of Raleigh and the State generally has this day been visited, in the destruction, by fire, of that noble edifice, the State House, which was the pride and ornament of the State: adopted unanimously the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That they do hereby respectfully offer to His Excellency the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and through him to the General Assembly of the State, this Church with the Session House thereunto attached, as a temporary accommodation for holding the sessions of that honorable body, until a more convenient and permanent building shall be provided.

Resolved, That should any alteration in said Church be deemed advisable for the better accommodation of the members of the Assembly, that they do hereby allow and authorise said alterations to be made.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, be handed to His Excellency the Governor.

WILLIAM McPHEETERS, *Ch'mn.*
H. M. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

We learn also, that the use of the Session House of the Presbyterian Church has been politely offered to the Judges and Bar of the Supreme Court, at present in session, and the offer has been thankfully accepted.

In the evening of the day on which the conflagration took place, his excellency the Govenor caused an examination to be made of *John M. Mason*, *John Bell*, and *William Adams* (an apprentice of *Mason*) persons who had been at work on the roof of the Capitol that morning, soldering the heads of the nails which fastened down the zinc—in order, if possible, to come at the truth as to the origin of the fire. No one, it is believed, who heard this examination, can doubt that the destruction which has taken place, was caused by the careless use of fire by said workmen between five and seven o'clock that morning.

Jail Breaking.—*Jonathan Lewis*, convicted at the last November Term of the United States' Circuit Court of passing counterfeit bills on the Bank of the United States, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, and who made his escape from the jail of this city, in January last, by cutting the bars of iron which formed the grate of one of the windows of his prison, effected his escape from the same place, on Friday night last in a like manner. There were two or three other prisoners confined in the same room, who would probably have made their way through the same aperture had it not been for the early alarm given by a prisoner in the apartment immediately above. A large party immediately went in pursuit of Lewis; but returning without apprehending him. For a description of him, see the Jailor's advertisement in a subsequent column. *Star.*

Electioneering.—John M. Dick and Francis L. Simpson, Esqrs. candidates for the Senate in Guilford County, have come to an agreement not to ride about in the county for the purpose of electioneering during the present summer. *ib.*

Supreme Court.—Franklin L. Smith, of Charlotte, has been admitted to Superior Court practice, and James N. M'Pherson, of Camden, and Michael Hoke, of Lincoln, have obtained County Court Licences. *ib.*

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodores Rodgers, Stewart and Patterson, Navy Commissioners, arrived here on Saturday last in the Steamboat Pocahontas, Capt. Henderson, and took lodging, at Saint's Exchange Hotel. They visited the Navy Yard on the same day, when the usual honors were paid them. They will leave here on Wednesday next, on their return to Washington. *Norfolk Paper.*

Salisbury:

JULY 4, 1831.

☞ We must again request all those indebted to Jones & Graham to make payment as soon as possible as the business of that concern must be closed. Those whom they owe want their money but they cannot pay it without those who owe them will comply with the above request. They hope that, as they cannot call upon each individual, this notice will answer the same purpose. The amount of each account is so small that they think almost every man could pay it without any inconvenience.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

While on the one hand we are opposed to all unjust, unconstitutional and extravagant expenditure of the public money, by the general government, for the purposes of internal improvements, we are on the other, equally opposed to that narrow minded and contracted policy, which says that we shall have none of any kind. Among the subjects which have come before our State legislature, it is not a little surprising, that this should have, heretofore, claimed so little of their attention. We hope for the credit and honor of N. Carolina that this State of things will not remain. But say some low-minded grovelling politicians, who are willing to gain any thing for the State, by unfair means, since you will not agree for the national legislature to make roads and canals for us out of the money of the people of the other States, how shall we have any work of internal improvement carried on? For the honor and respectability of the State we wish that such a question never had been asked; but it has been asked and we will answer it. We will reply, we can carry them on with our own money. In God's name, are we so poor and so illiberal that we cannot have any means of expediting our produce to market without the arm of the federal head. Even if it was not forbidden by the constitution, shall we so far forget the dignity and standing of the State, as to ask the general government to make roads and canals for us? Shall we, because Kentucky or Ohio have received the money of N. C. and S. Carolina for the purpose of improving their condition, at the expense of the constitution,—that ligament which binds together the jarring materials of which this Union is composed, do the same? If our neighbors break any one of God's commandments shall we do so likewise? Would that citizen go unpunished, for a breech of one of our laws who could prove that another man had committed the same act with impunity? If you want a fence on your land, will you ask your neighbor to pay half the expense, when he will not be benefitted by it? Would it be just or right that he *should pay* half the expense? We trust no one will say so. Away then with the idea that we are to have fine roads and canals made for us, by the general government and let us begin ourselves. We want no *fine* roads or canals. We want some cheap and expeditious mode of carrying our produce to market. And some we must have. Shall Virginia and S. Carolina always have set down to their accounts the half of our exports? We trust not. A spirit of opposition to internal improvements of any kind has arisen among the people, which is not easily to be accounted for. The favorers of the "American System" have charged it upon those, who are opposed to that system,—who will not sanction the acts of the Congress of the United States which go to destroy that ark, in which we have so long been preserved. We might, with equal propriety, charge it upon those who are always looking to the federal head, for a support while they are unwilling to expend one sixpence themselves. But this kind of warfare we look upon as childish and foolish in the extreme and we shall not therefore resort to it. It is enough for us to know that such a spirit does exist, and if we are good citizens, possessing any State pride and anxious for the prosperity and standing of N. Carolina we ought to try to eradicate it. Shall we continue always to pay one barrel of flour for carrying four to market? We hope not. It costs the farmer of Rowan co. one dollar at the very lowest calculation, to get one barrel of flour carried to Fayetteville which is our nearest and best market. He there gets, upon an average four dollars, for his flour. He pays then one barrel out of every four or the one fourth part of his crop for carrying it to market. It is not only the case with flour but it is so with all our productions,—our corn, our cotton and our tobacco. Cannot this state of things be remedied? We believe so and we hope that it will. An objection has been urged against internal improvements by the States which we will here mention and we have only to mention it to have it despised. It is said that each county will want a road or canal and, therefore, we shall neither have roads or canals. You might with the same propriety say, that because each county would prefer having the State House at its largest town, that therefore we should have no State House at all. Is there any thing more foolish? We will drop it as unworthy of a further remark. When a man is called upon to give a vote upon this subject he should not ask himself the question, whether another county would

not be benefitted by [illegible] should ask himself whether it would be according to the interest of the [illegible] and if [illegible] should so think, he ought to [illegible] vote for it. The subject is one of [illegible] to the well being of the State, and we [illegible] the people will bestow upon it [illegible] importance demands. [illegible] be here more laconic, reckon [illegible] Enquirer.

It has very frequently been said that the doctrine of the State Rights party is a very parsimonious, selfish and illiberal one, because it opposes, so vehemently, the improvement of the country by roads and canals made by the general government. Which, we would emphatically ask, is of the most importance, rail-roads and canals in every section of the Union or the preservation of our constitution? Who would choose rather to walk on Appian ways, as slaves, than to walk over bogs and fens as freemen, pitied of the enjoyment of their liberties? He is no American who would hesitate for a moment which he would prefer. Should we for roads paved with gold or silver [illegible] down the only safeguard to our freedom? Suppose, then, we admit the monstrous doctrine that the general government shall at the expense of our national Charter go on to improve the country, what will become of the sovereign rights of the States as guaranteed by the constitution? The United States, instead of presenting the beautiful and singular picture of twenty four separate and distinct governments, for the regulation of their *internal* concerns, with one common head for the management of our *external* affairs, will be one vast, consolidated government, unwieldy by its size and extent, and subject to every disorder and confusion which is now prevented by the vigilance and vicinity of the state governments. The State governments cannot exist without the preservation of the constitution. Let those sovereignties once be annihilated and we may bid adieu to freedom and independence forever. Another Buonaparte will rise up to usurp our natural rights and he will break down the altar of liberty, to erect a throne of tyranny. Of how much importance is the preservation of our constitution? What dire calamities may befal us from our indifference to the measures and practices of the Federal government? It will not do to defer our opposition to unconstitutional legislation, to the period when the adversaries of free government shall determine upon a direct and open usurpation of the few remaining privileges of which the state governments are now in possession. Opposition will then be too late, even, if we should have sufficient strength to defeat their tyrannical purposes when concentrated. We can only keep our forces united by a constant and unceasing opposition to all kinds of unlawful legislation. By this means we will daily increase our numbers until finally the enemy to our constitutional liberties shall be entirely destroyed.

Examination.—The examination of the students of the Female School, under the superintendance of Mr. Baker, took place on Thursday last. We were not present, but have been informed that the young ladies and little misses acquitted themselves in a manner creditable, alike, to themselves and to their instructor. We wish he way meet with a success corresponding to his merits.

☞ In another column of our paper will be found an account of the burning of the State House, taken from the last Raleigh Register. Already have we been asked over & over, again what place ought to be fixed upon for the future seat of Government. We will give our opinion upon the subject, before the legislature meets.

☞ We daily see some account of the attempts, of the friends of the United States Bank, to force that mammoth institution, which is to eat up our substance, upon this country. The papers are filled with accounts of its attempts to establish branches of it all over the country, hoping to get the people in debt to it and thereby force them to renew its charter in 1835. By an extract from the Knoxville Register in our paper of to-day, it will be seen that an attempt is making to establish a branch in that place. The Editor of that paper has met it with a proper spirit and we recommend a careful perusal of his article upon the subject to our readers.

ORDER OF CELEBRATION.

The procession will be formed,—in which Capt. Giles' beautiful company of Blues will join, preceded by the band of music,—at the Court-House at 10 o'clock and will repair to the Presbyterian Church where the Declaration of Independence will be read and the Oration delivered. After which such as are disposed to do so, can partake of a dinner, prepared by Mr. Allemong, for the occasion.

☞ We have been exhibited in this town another edition of the miserable caricature which we some time since mentioned. They are a disgrace to the country and the circulator of them ought to beware of the fate of the Coffin hand bill gentry.

☞ The last Telegraph contains the correspondence between Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General and Genl. Jackson; our limits will not permit its insertion this week but it shall have place in our next.

[illegible] Esq.

[illegible] I have [illegible] disregard the obscene slanders which have arisen through us between the [illegible] U.S. Telegraph. I have [illegible] to wait for the full development of [illegible] had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In this paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer.

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

S. D. Ingham, Esq.

* This is not fairly quoted. We said: "It proved [illegible] the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her."—*Ed. Car.*

REPLY.

Washington, 18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the *publication* referred to by you, or the *fact* stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned, or will disavow. If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to make demands of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must be a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this City know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.
S. D. INGHAM.

John H. Eaton, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter of today, and regret to find that to a frank and candid inquiry brought before you, an answer impudent and insolent is returned. To injury unprovoked, you are pleased to add insult. What is the remedy? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong. In that spirit I demand of you *satisfaction* for the wrong and injury you have done me. Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one.

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

Sam'l. D. Ingham, Esq.

REPLY.

Washington, 20th June 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending you an immediate answer. Yesterday morning, your brother in-law Dr. Randolph, intruded himself into my room with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the farce now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistant with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire.

Yours, Sir, respectfully,
S. D. INGHAM.

John H. Eaton, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of this morning is received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but too great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumors of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself, for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it.—But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of an acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more be said by me until face to face we meet. It is not my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to.

J. H. EATON.

[illegible] Esq.

[illegible] Esq. Mayor of the City of Washington, enclosed a letter to [illegible] President, charging the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Campbell, Thornton, Judge Smith, Stephenson—Gen. Randolph, acting secretary of War,—and Maj. Lewis, Second Auditor, with employing him for the purpose of discussing him. Gen. Jackson addressed a letter to the above gentlemen, enclosing Mr. Ingham's, declining to know how far and to what extent they had participated in the act charged upon them. Each of them denied the charge. [*Ed. Car.*]

The following letter, from the Magistrate of Police of Fayetteville, acknowledging the receipt of $560 from this place, has been handed to us for publication:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. June 22d 1831.

Daniel Sherman, Esq.
Magistrate of Police.

I have before me your letter of the 13th inst. expressing the lively sympathy entertained by the citizens of Salisbury for the people of Fayetteville, under the recent heavy calamity which has befallen them, and enclosing a check for $560, 25, "to be appropriated to such purposes as to the commissioners shall deem proper and necessary."

The prompt and efficient measures adopted for our relief, demands our gratitude; and my fellow-citizens will hereafter acknowledge the obligations they are laid under for the kindness extended to them in this time of their necessity. To the citizens of Salisbury, *themselves sufferers*, are we especially indebted for their liberal contribution: It is one of many evidences of the good feeling entertained towards us by our brethren of the West, which we appreciate and desire should suffer no interruption.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate of Police.*

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Concord and its vicinity was held at the Court House on the 23th June, to devise some measures of relief for the sufferers by the late fire at Fayetteville. On motion, John Phifer was called to the chair, and James G. Spears appointed secretary.

D. M. Barringer Esq. submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the destruction of property with which the inhabitants of Fayetteville have been recently visited, entitle them to the sympathy of all benevolent communities.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to receive such voluntary contributions from the citizens of this village and its vicinity, as may be given to the sufferers from the late fire at Fayetteville; and to transmit the same, with an expression of the sense of this meeting, to the authorities at that city.

On motion of Dr. Harris, John Phifer, P. Barringer, Joseph Young, D. M. Barringer and Daniel Coleman, were appointed a committee under the second resolution.

JOHN PHIFER, *Ch'm.*
Jas G. Spears, *Sec'y*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, July 2.....Cotton clean, $6 a 6½, flour $4 to 4½ corn 75 beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7 a 10 molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 1.12½, sugar 9 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 8 to 10, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 oats 32 a 35 wheat 45 to 50, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box—8x10, 50 feet $3, iron 5, butter 10.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Cheraw, June 28.....Cotton 6½ a 8½, flour. 4½ a 5½, corn 80 a 87½ brandy peach 50 a 60, do. apple 40 a 50.

Charleston, June 22.....Cotton 7 a 9 flour 5 a 5½, whiskey 37, bacon 6½ a 7½ cents, hams 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 13 to 16, salt 50 a 56, corn 79 a 00, coffee 11½ a 12.....North Carolina bank bills 1½ a 2 per cent discount. Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that she continues to entertain Boarders and travellers at the Establisment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12t89

E. B. CRATON.

Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

Beef! Beef!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having *BEEVES* for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.

JOHN I. SHAVER

July 2, 1831. 78tf

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE examination of the Students in this Institution will take place on the 28th inst. and the exercises will be resumed again, on the 12th of July, under the superintendance of Mr. Richard K. Hill. Parents, Guardians and all others concerned, are respectfully invited to attend. 4t79

Wilkesboro' June 8th, 1831.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

NEW GOODS.
Hackett & Lesley

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a [illegible] Assortment of spring and Summer GOODS, consisting in part of [illegible] Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a handsome assortment of [illegible] &c. fancy [illegible] Cassimeres, a great variety of [illegible] gentlemen's summer clothing, Waistcoating, Velvets, and Silk Vestings, Cashmere, Silk patent and Muslins, Gambrits, Bands, Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, Satin Check, and fancy Scarfs, Merino Hose, Shooting Gaiters, Frock and Dress coat Buttons, [illegible] Dimity, Lisere and Jaconet, Mull, Linens, Cotton Osnaburgs, fancy Ticklenburgs, black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Changeable Marseilles, Black Persian and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Poncho, Barage, fancy Canton, Crapes, Bobbins and Changeable Gros de Naples Silks. Gauze Scarfs, rich painted and plain Lisere, Cambric Hdfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hdfs. black, white and Green Bobinett and Gauze Veils, rich worked Bobinett Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of

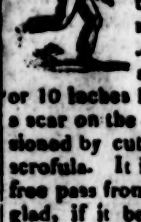
Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobinet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, Silk and Spanish, Furniture Dimity, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 70tf

Runaway



ON the 25th of June last, from my plantation in the lower part of Iredell, at Turbyfills ferry, on the Catawba river, my negro man named *Abram*, near forty years of age, a mulatto about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, round shouldered and a scar on the left side of his neck occasioned by cutting with a Lancet for the scrofula. It is thought he has obtained a free pass from some person. I would be glad, if it be so, that the person apprehending the negro, would keep the pass; so that I can see it. For the apprehension of said negro, so that I get him, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken up in this neighbourhood, ten dollars if thirty miles or more distant from my house.

2:79 JOHN MAHEW.

June 29th, 1831.

NEW YORK,
WHOLESALE CLOAK,
Stock & Clothing Warehouse
REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 1-2, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No 158, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONANT,

No. 131, Pearl St. New York.

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 12t79

New York, April 16th, 1831.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's private Female school will commence on the 1st monday in July and continue five months. Board, Tuition, Books, and stationary $75. An early application from such as wish to enter pupils is desirable.

6t80 W. ANDERSON.

Hillsboro, May 28th, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 65tf

SCHUYLER'S
Palace of Fortune
AND MONTHLY WHEEL THE NEW YORK
MUSEUM,
NEW-YORK.

AT which place was [illegible] a few months past more prizes than at any office in the United States and among them the following very lately to wit: Tickets distributed in all parts of the United States

$30.000 $25.000
20.000 15.000
12.500 10.000
&C. &C

a few months ago a $10.000 prize sent by mail to a gentleman in Vermont, another $10,000 to Virginia and a few weeks since the whole of $5000 to North Carolina. For the information of those residing in the country I give a list of the Brilliant N. Y. Lotteries next to be drawn the respective drawings of which will be published in this paper.

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign.

June 22—Regular Class 8—48 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals are

	$30.000	$10.600
2 of	3.000, 2 of	2.500
2 of	2.000, 2 of	1.5000
5 of	1.000, &c. &c. &c.	

Tickets $10.

June 29, Extra 17—36 No. Lottery—3 drawn ballots $15,000, *Tickets* $4.

July 6, Class 7, 48 No. 6 drawn $15000 $5000 *Tickets.* $5.

☞ ANOTHER MAMMOTH ☜

July 13. Extra 18 Capitals

$50.000	$40.000
30 000	20.000
10.000	5.880

&c. &c. &c.

36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots exactly an even chance for a prize. Packages of wholes containing 12 Tickets $192 do. of Halves $96 do. of quaters $48 single Tickets $16 shares in proportion. Packages in this Lottery must draw back at least one half in prizes and stand a chance for all the Brilliant Capitals—my country friends are requested to write in time as tickets will undoubtedly be as scarce as in the last mammoth in which many of my patrons were disappointed in consequence of their orders not arriving in season.

July 20, Extra 19—36 No. 6 drawn $20,000 $10,000 Tickets $5

July 27, Extra 20 66 No. 9 drawn $40,000 $10,000 Tickets $10 lowest prize $13—22 in a package.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries must be addressed to ANTHONY H. SCUYLER New York who pays particular attention to orders from abroad having *two* special Licenses from the State authority, with the necessary bonds, securities &c. Those who would like tickets in the above or in any of our Lotteries need not be under any apprehension of letters by mail, enclosing cash being miscarried, as the subscriber has not missed a single order directed to him during his long course of trade: he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Managers Messrs Yates and M'Intyre; also to many other first rate houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond Va. Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.

The "Lottery Herald" containing the drawing and other matter is published by the subscriber every evening of the drawing, and sent regularly if requested to all who deal with me—*gratis*—when one or more tickets are ordered the postage need not be paid, Bank notes current in any part of the United States, will be received by me for tickets at par—a discount of 5 per cent is made to those who purchase packages of me. Address, ANTHONY H. SCUYLER.

78tf *New York.*

Bank notes current in any part of the United States taken at par for Tickets—when more than one ticket is ordered the postage need not be paid—those who prefer it to save postage will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail and the orginal tickets will be sealed up, deposited in the Bank and held subject to the disposal of the owners—this plan though generally adopted by my customers is not followed without *express orders.*

The "Lottery Herald" is published by the subscriber every evening of the drawing—the Herald contains the official drawing, schemes of Lotteries soon to be drawn—a complete list of all the Broken Banks in the United States, correct Price current—and a large quantity of Reading matter original and select. Terms $3 per annum in advance—but is sent *gratis* to all who deal with Schuyler.

Please be particular to address
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

POETRY.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN TRUTH TELLER.

THE PRINTER'S HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the *Printer's hour of peace?*
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy,
Than ever felt the maid of Greece,
When kiss'd by Venus' amorous boy?

'Tis not when round the *news* room,
His nimble fingers kiss the types,
Nor is it when with lengthened rule,
The sturdy *Devil's* tail he gripes.

'Tis not when down of dreadful note,
His columns all with *slander's* fill,
'Tis not when blunder Printers quote
The *effusions* of his rump worn quill:

'Tis not when all his work is done,
Tired and fatigued as any dog,
And heedless of his coming sun,
Carouses merry o'er a glass of grog:

'Tis not when in *Miss Fancy's* glass
Long *advertisements* meet his eye,
And seem to whisper as they pass,
"We'll grace your columns by and bye."

Nor is it when with numerous names,
His lengthen'd roll of vellum swells,
As if 'twere touch'd by conj'ror's wand,
Or grew by Fairie's magic spells.

No, Reader no—the printer's hour,
His hour of really sweet repose,
Is not when by some magic power,
His list of patrons daily grows;

But Oh! 'tis when the weather's clear,
Or clad in hail or rain or vapour,
He hears in accents soft and dear,
"I've come to PAY you for the *paper!*"

* The name given to a very small type.

Horace H. Beard,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf

Salisbury, May 14th 1831.

Cabinet Making
BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street. In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement. A. W. BUIS.
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.
A. W. B.
G. F.

WHEAT.

THE Subscriber will purchase twenty or thirty thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which the CASH will be given. JOHN CARTER.

Camden, May 21. 6t78

Statesville.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail no the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is SAM, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York district South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is BELEAGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller, living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor*

June 20th, 1831. 77tf

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.
J. BESTER

IS now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy *GOODS*, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. B. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to busines to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. 3mt79

April 16th. 1831.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having purchased the house and lot in the Town of Wadesboro' recently owned by Mr. Asa Hubbard Junr. has opened the same under the superintendance and control of *Mr. Thomas Waddle Junr.* for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. He solicits Public Patronage and will endeavour to give general satisfaction. 75tf

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Anson County, June 2d 1831

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west of the Court House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

TAILORING BUSINESS.
Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6m1585.

COWAN & HAGUE,
TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58tf

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

May term, 1831.

HARRISON M. WAUGH *vs* Wm. W. Shepperd: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfactor of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 6 82

Test, JNO WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d.c.*

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

A Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.

April 1st, 1831. 65t90

Catawba Springs
RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased from Mr Charles Jigney, the above named Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility, &c. &c.

The Catawba Springs are situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near Beattie's ford, on the Catawba River on the main stage route from Washington to Georgia, via Salisbury and Lincolnton, and within 14 miles of the latter place; is distant from Charleston, S. C. 220 miles; 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, together with the Cross Stage from Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass the Springs regularly twice a week, and go west as far as Ashville, N. C. the roads leading from all these places to the Springs, are generally good for private conveyances. W. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 8t78

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 2t

Estate of Almond Hall Dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Almond Hall, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 4t78

JAS. C. McCONNAUGHEY. *Adm'r.*

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified, at May Session of Rowan County Court, as Executor of the last will and Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. B. WOOD. *Ex'r*

May. 19th 1831. 3mt85

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

To Gold Miners.
STONE-CUTTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform *GOLD MINE PROPRIETORS* of *MILLS* and the public generally, that he carries on the stone cutting business in all its various branches at Beaver Dam 7 miles south of Salisbury. His work shall be made of the best grit in the State, agreably to directions, on the shortest notice, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none. The subscriber also, has on hand now, a few Erastus beds made of good grit and in a superior style of workmanship which he will sell on accommodating terms

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

June 25th 1831. 77tf

☞ The Miner's and Farmer's Journal is requested to give the above four insertions and to forward the account to this office.

CALDCLEUGH & DUSENBERY

BEG leave to inform their friends and customers that they have taken Messrs. J. & T. H. McROBIE into Copartnership. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of CALDCLEUGH, DUSENBERY, & Co. They return their sincere thanks for the liberal share of public patronage bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

New and Desirable
SPRING GOODS.

CALDCLEUGH, DUSENBERY & Co. have just received from New-York and Philadelphia a very extensive and well selected assortment of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in a retail Store, which they are determined to sell very *Cheap* for *Cash* or on the usual credit to punctual persons.

Lexington, N. C. May 1, 1831. 6 78

JULIUS J. REEVES.

IS now receiving and opening at his New Store Rockey Mount 14 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan and Reeves; an elegant assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap dry

GOODS,
Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and
GROCERIES,

direct from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Purchasers and the PUBLIC are invited to call examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal patronage he received while acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. L Cowan of Salisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 3m82

May 2 1831.

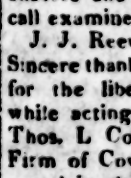
State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

May Session. 1831.

PRESLEY D. GLASSCOCK *vs* John Sain and wife Margaret, and Joseph Garrawood: petition for partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Garrawood is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the 3d monday in august next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at office the 3d monday in May 1831. 6 80

JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reems of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous to purchase FIVE HUNDRED negroes both male and female, from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FIVE years of age, for which they will pay the CASH.

JAMES I. LONG,
RICHARD W. LONG,
THOS. HUIE, Jr.

May 23d 1831. 3mt79

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Dr. N. E. McClelland

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilksboro' and the adjacent country, that he has located himself in Wilksboro, for the purpose of practising the various branches of his profession, viz: Pactice of

Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetricks.

He may be found at his residence at all times, except when on professional business; and he hopes by assiduous attention to his profession to merit a share of the public patronage. 76tf

The Thorough Bred Horse
AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64tf

CHARLES L BOWERS.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.

WILLIAM PINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tf

May 28th 1831.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, on a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1829. 1f

State of North Carolina.
ROWAN COUNTY.

May Session. 1831.

GAITHER JONES and wife Mary, Godfrey Clement and wife Elizabeth, and Ann Brown *vs* Sarah Heifer, Thomas Brown, Daniel Brown a minor and Jesse Brown: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Jesse Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d monday in august next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno. Giles, clerk of our said court at office the 3d monday in May, 1831. 6t80

JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.